



## Insurances.

## NOTICE.

THE following Resolutions having reference to Insurance in Hongkong, adopted at a Meeting in London:—the various Fire Insurance Companies represented in Hongkong and by the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, are circulated for general information:—

1st.—That in future, the rates for short periods be calculated as follows:

Not exceeding one month,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the annual rate.

Above one month and not exceeding three months,  $\frac{1}{2}$  " "

Above three months and not exceeding six months,  $\frac{2}{3}$  " "

Above six months,  $\frac{3}{4}$  " "

2nd.—That Petroleum and its Products should be stored by themselves in buildings constructed in conformity with the following regulations:

"The Building to be of Ground Floor only, constructed of Brick or Stone with Tile, Slate or Metal roof, such roof to have apertures for the purpose of ventilation, the whole of such building to be sunk at least two feet below the surface of the road or street, or in the event of the floor not being sunk, then any openings in the walls of said building to be built up to the height of at least three feet above the level of the road or street, in order to prevent the petroleum, &c., flowing out of the building in case of fire."

3rd.—That Saltpetre and Nitrates should be stored in like manner in buildings of substantial structure (without internal wood work) appropriated exclusively to such articles.

4th.—That the rate for the foregoing articles be not less than (2%) two per cent. per annum.

5th.—That Gunpowder should be stored in some fitting place either on shore or in the Bay, under proper regulations and at sufficient distance from all other property.

6th.—That a clause be inserted in every Policy covering ordinary godowns, declaring that Petroleum and its products, Saltpetre, Nitrates and Gunpowder, are not deposited therein.

7th.—That the foregoing regulations regarding the storage of goods do come into operation on and after the 6th July next.

8th.—That no Insurances on Chinese Houses shall in future be taken at a lower rate than (2%) two and a half per cent. per annum.

Hongkong, April 6, 1868.

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company, and General Managers Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, China Fire Insurance Company, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, Phoenix Assurance Company, Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

R. S. WALKER & CO., Agents, Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents, Lancashire Insurance Company.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Agents, London Assurance Corporation, Queen Fire Insurance Company, Manchester Fire Assurance Company.

WM. POSTER & CO., Agents for the Hamburg and Bremen Fire Insurance Company.

ADAM SCOTT & CO., (In Liquidation), Agents, Sun Fire Office.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents, Pacific Insurance Company of San Francisco.

ALFRED WILKINSON & CO., Agents, Guardian Assurance Company.

Per Pro the Borneo Company, Limited, JOHN FLASHER, Agents, Commercial Union Insurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the annual rate.

Above one month and not exceeding three months,  $\frac{1}{2}$  " "

Above three months and not exceeding six months,  $\frac{2}{3}$  " "

Above six months, The full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the annual rate.

Above one month and not exceeding three months,  $\frac{1}{2}$  " "

Above three months and not exceeding six months,  $\frac{2}{3}$  " "

Above six months, The full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & CO.

Hongkong, June 21, 1868.

## INSURANCES.

## NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged in Short Period Insurance, viz:—

Not exceeding one month,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the annual rate.

Above one month and not exceeding three months,  $\frac{1}{2}$  " "

Above three months and not exceeding six months,  $\frac{2}{3}$  " "

Above six months, The full annual rate.

GILMAN & CO.

Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

DETACHED and Semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses (simil- larly situated) and their Contents,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

First Class China Houses and their Contents,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

Other Risks as per special arrangement.

ROB. S. WALKER & CO.

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

## INSURANCES.

## NOTICE.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY AND FORBES & CO.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

ALBERT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CAPITAL, £200,000.

Managing Agents in China—Messrs.

AGUSTINE HEARD & CO., Hongkong, Medical Referees—J. IYON MURRAY.

Hongkong, June 17, 1868.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.

For further particulars, forms of proposals, &c., apply to

AGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

Managing Agents in China.

Hongkong, June 17, 1868.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £10,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Marine risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

Managing Agents in China.

Hongkong, June 17, 1868.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, either at this Port, or at Macao, Canton or Whampoa, to the extent of £15,000, in any one Risk upon Buildings or Merchandise, on the usual terms.

AGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

Managing Agents in China.

Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, either at this Port, or at Macao, Canton or Whampoa, to the extent of £15,000, in any one Risk upon Buildings or Merchandise, on the usual terms.

AGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

Managing Agents in China.

Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurances on the usual terms.

AGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

Managing Agents in China.

Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE following rates will in future be charged for Short Period Insurances:

One month,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

Three months,  $\frac{1}{2}$  " "

Six months,  $\frac{2}{3}$  " "

One year,  $\frac{3}{4}$  " "

Two years,  $\frac{4}{5}$  " "

Three years,  $\frac{5}{6}$  " "

Four years,  $\frac{6}{7}$  " "

Five years,  $\frac{7}{8}$  " "

Six years,  $\frac{8}{9}$  " "

Seven years,  $\frac{9}{10}$  " "

Eight years,  $\frac{10}{11}$  " "

Nine years,  $\frac{11}{12}$  " "

Ten years,  $\frac{12}{13}$  " "

Eleven years,  $\frac{13}{14}$  " "

Twelve years,  $\frac{14}{15}$  " "

Thirteen years,  $\frac{15}{16}$  " "

Fourteen years,  $\frac{16}{17}$  " "

Fifteen years,  $\frac{17}{18}$  " "

Sixteen years,  $\frac{18}{19}$  " "

Seventeen years,  $\frac{19}{20}$  " "

Eighteen years,  $\frac{20}{21}$  " "

Nineteen years,  $\frac{21}{22}$  " "

Twenty years,  $\frac{22}{23}$  " "

Twenty-one years,  $\frac{23}{24}$  " "

Twenty-two years,  $\frac{24}{25}$  " "

Twenty-three years,  $\frac{25}{26}$  " "

Twenty-four years,  $\frac{26}{27}$  " "

Twenty-five years,  $\frac{27}{28}$  " "

Twenty-six years,  $\frac{28}{29}$  " "

Twenty-seven years,  $\frac{29}{30}$  " "

Twenty-eight years,  $\frac{3$



NOTICE. It is part of the communications news of this paper. Proprietor and is name. Much of the transaction of avoided.

TO COR

Our columns address the public we do not hold a opinion of our co. All communications must be accompanied, not necessary a guarantee of go

THE C

HONGKONG, TH

CHINES. The state of re has been plun dred years is sideration of gr terested in for empire. The in Europe attach the exigencies apply to the ou never suppressed tent against aut what abated.

necessary that should be arrernents of the "Rebels," who inman an item every mail leav pointed out in "riots" would idea of these hid English mind, origin, and the first measures of duted. But in or less perfect wloped, the me ranks of the dis in which they Chinese authorit assume the chanc which we denon beit widely dif from the idea v word. It is ne precise nature of be fully under much of the abu about the "b China, takes its. Deluded by a few taken men, wh crimes and vice at the door of th thought they as spurious Christi ment of foreign and the known which character a regenerating n attached to the "racter far higher experience on tially cleared at at one time ex highest importan that the last ren should be cleared.

But, our hou bono. The Tre munity from d scarcely be incre diplomatic come The Revision of result in fresh co on the part of t Why trouble ou policy of the Eu alter a well-k trouble is the fo To this we re bear which block intercourses w allegation that ably follow step ideas of progress mission to navig authorities dread the local junkan rested in the nat Do we want r and coolies by short work of emigers who die their mouth, greate the telegr alarmed at the o of the neighbour portage to con pots and wires, the proceedings regers and att Numerless fami cited of this re rebellion or riot, be solved in our empire in wh the holes of i who have o against authority local caus are at the faintest sig pety interests.

seen that the constantly rising empire, and the upon the first extensive mate identied. But acquired of reb the thirst for ph of having, if w which renders a will afford the f and mutton. A it is renders the Chinese and gress which mig tonfold. To dea Government we in this habit dissipating this content. In othe be in earnest, a petition before

## New Advertisements.

## "STAG HOTEL."

SITUATE IN QUEEN'S ROAD. PERSONS and FAMILIES requiring Superior Hotel Accommodation will find it at the above establishment.

EDMUND R. HOLMES,  
Proprietor.

Hongkong, July 22, 1863.

## THE CHINA MAGAZINE,

A WEEKLY MISCELLANY ILLUSTRATED WITH PHOTOGRAPHS, CONDUCTED BY

C. L. ANDON DAVIES.

No. 5, April 25th, 1863.

Contents.

MANIFESTATIONS.

ROUND HONKONG IN THE DAISY, I.

IDA MALCOLM, a Ghost Story, I.

THE STREET BARBER (ILLUSTRATED).

A FRIEND OF HER BROTHER, Chap. IV.

ARMED SUPERSTITIONS (ILLUSTRATED).

EUROPEAN LIFE IN HONGKONG, IV.

PASSING EVENTS.

Subscription, \$7.50 per Quarter.

Hongkong.—NOHO-HA &amp; SONS, Government Printers.

Shanghai.—A. H. DE CARVALHO.

London.—W. ALLAN &amp; CO.

Paris.—BOHAN.

Hongkong, April 25, 1863.

SECOND CLASS.  
For Suez.—Mr G. H. Claussen.  
For Marseilles.—Mr J. F. MacDonald.  
For Southampton.—Messrs C. Baumbach, Omo Kumanji, Art Fuku Jiro, Nosi Tora, Toda and Thito Maraji.

DECK.

For Bombay.—Two.

For Singapore.—One.

Cleared.

Josephine Amelie, for Takao.

Mari Therese, for Surinam.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British ship *Undine*, from Saigon, reports the first part of the passage fine weather and light S. to S.W. winds till

Minclefield Bank, from thence bad wind

from E. to N.E. until one day before arri

val in port, when had bad weather, much

rain, thunder and lightning. The Captain

of the *Undine* requested it might be re

ported that in consequence of a break-down

of the *Powerful*, the only available steam

tug plying on the Saigon river, all large

vessels although laden are unable to leave

the port. The *Carmarthenshire* and the *Der**Tea* were detained in this manner, and the*Tea* and *Chinaman* were nearly full.The *Undine* was towed out by two French

gun-boats after a week's delay, otherwise

she would have been obliged to remain in

port.

The *Tea Lee*, from Newchwang, reports

fine weather all the way down.

Brit. sh. *Forward Ho*, left Liverpool,

Dec. 24th, for Shanghai Jan. 14th; crossed

the Equator, long. 28° West then 21 days

out; passed the Meridian of the Cape Feb.

3rd, 44° South being 41 days out, on the

66th day was of St. Paul's Island, Mar.

4th, sighted Sandalwood Island 70 days at

sea. 23rd, cleared Onby Passage, Apr.

1st, was out of Gillo's Passage into Pacific

Ocean. 18th, rounded to off the Saddles

in a dense fog, and there was detained by

continued fog. Arrived here on the morn

ing of the 23rd. Passage from Pilot to

Pilot 115 days. Spoke the following Ships

in the Onby Passage Mar. 18th, *Gosamer*,

96 days out, bound for Shanghai; West

minister, Liverpool; for Yokohama; *George**Crusader*, 123 days out from London for*Hongkong*; *Bulwer*, from Rio for Japan;U. S. Frigate *Spider*, from New York for*Nagasaki*. Apr. 3rd, *George Grey*, Cardiff

for Shanghai 147 days out, in 3° North,

131 E. Left 10 large Ships in the Onby

Passage some of them had been there as

long as three weeks. Experienced un

usually light winds and calms all the way

from Sandalwood Island up to the Saddles.

## POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.—

For SAN FRANCISCO.—

For "ELIZA," on Friday, the 1st May,

at 4 P.M.

For S'HAL NAKAI &amp; Y'HAMA, —

For "DOUGLAS," on Saturday, the 2nd

May, at 11 A.M.

Cargo per mail steamer *Malta*:

For London, 204 bales Silk.

23 cases Silk Piece Goods.

For Macassar, 124 bales Silk.

19 bales Waste Silk.

For Bombay, 150 chests Silk.

TRADE.

From Shanghai to Bombay, \$456,550.

From Hongkong to Bombay, about 3 Laks,

Dollars.

(From the Canton Customs Daily Return.)

Summary of Imports and Exports passed at the Canton River Steamer Office from

20th to 25th April.

Imported per *Kiukiang* and *Kinshan* from

Hongkong:—

2,870 piculs (1,275 bales) Cotton.

1,067 piculs (356 bales) Cotton Yarn.

32 piculs (30 pigs) Tin.

342 piculs (say 50 bales) Tobacco Leaf.

9 chests Puma and Malwa Opium.

360 cases and packages Sundries.

Exported per *Kiukiang* and *Kinshan* to

Hongkong:—

116 cases and bales Fine Silk.

30 bales Silk Cocoons.

2 cases Thrown Silk.

101 cases Silk Piece Goods.

9 cases Purjani.

673 cases Canna.

147 cases Rhubarb (731 piculs).

22 cases Glass Bangles.

35 boxes Glass Bands.

70 cases Preserves.

210 bags Matting.

120 bags (140 piculs) Sugar.

95 cases Sugar Candy.

6 pcks (1/2 tons) Tea.

400 packages and parcels Sundries.

Hongkong:—

116 cases and bales Fine Silk.

30 bales Silk Cocoons.

2 cases Thrown Silk.

101 cases Silk Piece Goods.

9 cases Purjani.

673 cases Canna.

147 cases Rhubarb (731 piculs).

22 cases Glass Bangles.

35 boxes Glass Bands.

70 cases Preserves.

210 bags Matting.

120 bags (140 piculs) Sugar.

95 cases Sugar Candy.

6 pcks (1/2 tons) Tea.

400 packages and parcels Sundries.

Hongkong:—

116 cases and bales Fine Silk.

30 bales Silk Cocoons.

2 cases Thrown Silk.

101 cases Silk Piece Goods.

9 cases Purjani.

673 cases Canna.

147 cases Rhubarb (731 piculs).

22 cases Glass Bangles.

35 boxes Glass Bands.

70 cases Preserves.

210 bags Matting.

120 bags (140 piculs) Sugar.

95 cases Sugar Candy.

6 pcks (1/2 tons) Tea.

400 packages and parcels Sundries.

Hongkong:—

116 cases and bales Fine Silk.

30 bales Silk Cocoons.

2 cases Thrown Silk.

101 cases Silk Piece Goods.

9 cases Purjani.

673 cases Canna.

147 cases Rhubarb (731 piculs).

22 cases Glass Bangles.

35 boxes Glass Bands.

70 cases Preserves.

210 bags Matting.

120 bags (140 piculs) Sugar.

95 cases Sugar Candy.

6 pcks (1/2 tons) Tea.

400 packages and parcels Sundries.

Hongkong:—

116 cases and bales Fine Silk.

SECOND CLASS.  
Mr C. H. Claussen,  
Mr J. F. MacDonald,  
Mr Messrs G. Bambeck,  
Ari Fuku Jiro, Nisi Tobi,  
Marie.

DEAR.—Two.

—One.

CLEARED.

For Takao.

For Surinam.

PING REPORTS.

ship Undine, from Saigon, first part of the passage fine light S. to S. W. winds till dark; from thence bad wind E. until one day before arrival had bad weather, much wind and lightning. The Captain requested it might be the consequence of a break-down of the only available steamer, the Saigon river, all large laden and unable to leave. Carmarthenshire and the Deer were in this manner, and the Timanors were nearly full, when towed out by two Frenchmen a week's delay, otherwise would have been obliged to remain in

from Newchwang, reports all the way down.

Forward Ho, left Liverpool, Shanghai Jan. 14th; crossed long. 26° West then 21 days the Meridian of the Cape Feb. 18th, being 41 days out, on the off St. Paul's Island Mar. Sandawon Island 70 days at anchor Onbay Passage Apr. 1. Gillon Passage into Pacific rounded to off the Saddles and there was detained by a. Arrived here on the morning of the 2nd. Spoke the following Ships Passage Mar. 18th, Gossamer, bound for Shanghai; Liverpool for Yokohama; George 3 days out from London for Bolivia, from Rio for Japan; Spider, from New York for Apr. 3rd, George Avery, Cardiff 147 days out, in 3° North, 10 large Ships in the Onbay of them had been there a few weeks. Experienced un-winds and calm all the way sand Island up to the Saddles.

VICE NOTIFICATIONS.

ALL CLOSE.—  
SAN FRANCISCO.—  
"Z.A." on Friday, the 1st May, 1868.

NISSAKI & YHAMADA.—

YHLAS.—on Saturday, the 2nd at 11 A.M.

mail steamer Malta:—  
204 bales Silk.  
23 cases Silk Piece Goods.  
124 bales Silk.  
19 bales Waste Silk.  
150 chests Silk.

TEAWARE.—  
hai to Bombay, \$436,500.  
hai to Bombay, about 3 Lakhs.

Canton Customs Duty Return.

of Imports and Exports passed on River Steamer Office from April.  
per Kuklung and Kinsan from

1,275 bales Cotton.  
1,356 bales Cotton Yarn.  
150 pugs Fin.  
1,500 bales Tobacco Leaf.  
100 Pata and Malwa Opium.  
100 cases and parcels Sundries.

per Kuklung and Kinsan to

100 cases and bales Fine Silk.

100 Silk Coconuts.

100 Glass Beads.

100 Preserves.

100 Mutton.

100 (100 pieces) Sugar.

100 Sugar Candy.

100 (14 tons Tea.)

100 cases and parcels Sundries.

NOTES.

HONGKONG, 30th April, 1868.

Patna, New. ... \$245

Old. ... 026

Burates, New. ... 026

Old. ... 026

Malwa. ... 076

BOMBAY. ... 21

CALCUTTA. ... 10

Exchange. ... 1/4

on bales. ... 1/4

10 days' sight, Rs. 215

3 days' sight, Rs. 217

3 days' sight Bank. Tls. 72

17 divs. B. ... 11 per cent.

10,25 per cent.

15 per cent.

24.50 per cent.

values. ... 24.10

Sovereigns. ... 4.85

9

any Shores. ... 40 per Share.

on dock. Old, 14 per cent pm.

do. New, 12 per cent pm.

Bank Shares. Old, 12 per cent pm.

do. New, 10 per cent pm.

otel Shares, 32 per cent dis. min.

lock Shares. ... 10 per cent dis.

Temperature. ...

30th April, 1868.

9 A.M. 3 P.M.

10.038 20.924

Thermometer, 76

76.0

73.0

73.0

70.0

68.0

Rainbow. 0.70

above. 0.65

N.E. N.E.

3 3

4 3

4 3

5 5

Fine. Fine

NOTICE.—It is particularly requested that the general business of this paper be addressed to the Proprietor and in no case to individuals by name. Much delay and inconvenience in the transaction of business will thereby be avoided.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our columns are open to all who wish to address the public on legitimate grounds, but we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

All communications addressed to this paper must be accompanied by the name of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1868.

CHINESE REBELLION.

The state of rebellion in which China has been plunged for nearly two hundred years is an ever-recurring consideration of grave importance to all interested in foreign relations with that empire. The misunderstanding which in Europe attaches to the term which the exigencies of language oblige us to apply to the outwardly intermittent, but never suppressed, efforts of armed discontent against authority has of late somewhat abated. But it is imperatively necessary that a full comprehension should be arrived at by European governments of the actual status of the "Rebels," whose doings form so prominent an item in the news of almost every mail leaving for Europe. As we pointed out in a recent issue the term "riots" would better convey a precise idea of these hideous disturbances to the English mind, so far as regards their origin, and the manner in which the first measures of violence are conducted. But in the organization, more or less perfect which is invariably developed, the members which swell the ranks of the disaffected and the character in which they are regarded by the Chinese authorities, they temporally assume the character of those movements which we denominate "Rebellions," albeit widely differing in many respects from the idea which we attach to the word. It is necessary, we say, that the precise nature of these rebellions should be fully understood at home, because much of the absurdity written and talked about the "belligerent parties" in China takes its source in misconception. Deluded by a few well-meaning but mistaken men, who, disgusted with the crimes and vices which can truly be laid at the door of the Manchu government, thought they saw in the half brutal, spurious Christianity, the encouragement of foreign trade in warlike stores, and the knowing civility to foreigners which characterized the Taipings, germs of a regenerating movement, they have been attached to the "rebels" in China a character far higher than is confirmed by experience on the spot. Time has partially cleared away the delusions which at one time existed, but it is of the highest importance for foreign interests that the last remnants of misconception should be cleared away.

But, our home readers will say, *out-bounds*? The Treaty Ports enjoy an immunity from disturbances which can scarcely be increased. We have direct diplomatic communication with Peking. The Revision of the Treaty will probably result in fresh concessions to our demands on the part of the Imperial authorities. Why trouble ourselves about the internal policy of the Empire, especially as (to after a well-known saying), "China's trouble is the foreigner's opportunity?"

To this we reply that the great bugbear which blocks the way of unrestricted intercourse with China is the constant allegation that "rebellion" would infallibly follow steps taken to meet foreign ideas of progress. Do we want free permission to navigate inland waters? The ex-constables, who were attired in the brightest of colours, stood round the court with their discharge papers in their hands, a great cause of grief being that the word "discharged" was written on the papers without any word as to character.

To C. MAY, Esq.,  
Sitting Magistrate,  
Hongkong.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned discharged Police Constables.

Sir.—We the undersigned beg to place before your Worship the following humble complaint, and we hope that your Worship will not think that unjust.

Sir.—We the undersigned entered the Hongkong Police force with the understanding that we served for a term of 5 years—sworn to serve that time as a faithful and zealous servants, subject to all fine and punishments. Your Worship, this compact has not expired. Without any previous warning or knowing cause we your humble petitioners have been discharged.

Sir.—Some of the discharged money and without any fear cut get board and lodgings there are other your Worship, have nothing.—Your Worship, what are we to do? "Steal we cannot, to beg we are ashamed," But Your Worship, "Beg we will have to" unless the Government will kindly take into kind consideration; our really destitute condition—Homeless—and some of us without food.

Yours WORSHIP.—What can we, your poor discharged servants say or do, but look to Your Worship for protection. We signed and you, sir, that is why we look to you for protection and advice; tell us Your Worship, what are we to do?—Advise us, and, we your humble servants bow to your decision, trusting that Your Worship take our cause into your just hands, and for which we your discharged servants shall ever pray.

P. C. 81, Shaik Ramjaih  
269, Shaik Mamoud  
176, Gorials  
170, Aymeed Khan  
278, Shaik Goolab.  
133, Shaik Imman  
148

C. MAY, Esq.,  
First Magistrate of the Police Court.  
The Humble Petition of the Undersigned discharged Police men of Hongkong.

On the 24th instant, we

RESPECTFULLY SREWETH.—

That your humble petitioners were engaged to serve in the Police Corps on the 1st January, 1864, now last past for a fixed time of five years, and were respectively sworn to uphold their employment faithfully in every respect, and with the further understanding, that, should your petitioners leave the service within that period either from bad report or otherwise to forfeit 3 months' wages or should the authorities discharge your petitioners to find a passage to their native land, or remunerate with three months' wages, so as to enable your petitioners to find the means thro' their friends and countrymen to do so.

That your petitioners have been now one all discharged without any provision to them whatever, as formerly understood and are helpless thrown in the colony,

to engage to any other work do not seem much probability, and to beg they are very much chanced, and it is not likely of even succeeding in this life, and besides this it is a great affront to the Government, that after serving so pernicious a post, to go about

begging in the streets of Hongkong.

Your petitioners therefore beg to throw themselves on the mercy of your Honor, and solicit the favor of your intercession in the matter, so as justice may be done to your Petitioners, for which Act of Benevolence your humble Petitioners, as in duty bound will

EVER PRAY.

P. C. 289, Gooidoo  
158, Shaik Saloma  
244, Shaik Esmai Yunn  
283, Shaik Goolab  
261, Abdul Khaluk  
133, Shaik Enam  
93, Shaik Khan

Hongkong, 24th April, 1868.

LOCAL.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

THE FRAC'S ON BOARD THE "TIGRE."—Chaillou le John, Pois Lazar, Petru Trunk, and M. Jean Baptiste Jacome (2d officer of S. S. "Tigre") were charged with having assaulted Robert Webster and P. C. O'Brien yesterday on board the said vessel. The Attorney-General, instructed by Mr Hazlitt, appeared to prosecute; and Mr Pollard, Q. C., instructed by Mr Caldwell, appeared for the Messengers Imperials Compagnie on the prisoners' behalf. The Attorney-General briefly stated the case. It appeared that Mr Webster, one of the Harbor-master's boarding officers, on going on board the "Tigre" in the execution of his duty, was seized by the throat by the first prisoner; and that, on Webster giving first prisoner in custody to the Harbor Master, the latter struck him on the head and had his coat torn. He would call witnesses to prove the facts.

Robert Webster, called, said that he was Harbour Master's boarding officer, and had instructions to board all steamers coming from Mauritius and Ceylon. He went to board the "Tigre" on behalf of the P. & O. Factory, when she was going about half-speed. Third prisoner asked if he would anchor to which witness replied that he had better wait until the Health Officer came. About ten minutes after Dr Adams came; and he shortly afterwards heard the Health Officer say that there could be free communication on board. Before witness boarded, he saw the reporter of the "Daily Press" gone on board. On the grating he met the first prisoner, who tried to shove him down, and struck him on the left shoulder. The fourth prisoner came down, dressed in officer's uniform, and allowed witness to pass up; after going up, however, he gave first prisoner in custody to Sergeant O'Brien. Having gone down below in the purser's room to get his usual report, he heard O'Brien call for assistance; and on coming up on deck, he saw O'Brien in a knowling position, with five or six men beating him. Witness struck one of them and struck him. Mr Wallace (of Messrs. Gardine's) saw it all. O'Brien will hold his prisoner. Witness appealed to the officers for assistance; but they would have nothing to do with it. Prisoner was rescued from O'Brien; witness reported the affair to the Harbor Master.—Cross-examined by Mr Pollard, he said he got his head out of O'Brien's coat, and he shortly afterwards heard the Health Officer say that the body had actually been stretched. The spectators gathered about him, measured him, examined and were satisfied. He was not only lengthened but shortened also, several times. The acts of elongating and drawing in appeared to take place at will. He would alternately shrink into the size of a boy, and then elongate himself to the height of seven feet. At Narwood, where these manifestations were repeated, the elongations were measured upon the wall. Standing beside a man six feet high, Mr. Poole became a head taller; and then shrank until his head reached his waist! Let the "China Magazine" beat this—if it can!

THE NORTH.—By the "Douglas" we have received Shang-hai papers to the 24th inst.

(Daily News.)

TIENTSIN, 11th April, 1868.—All accounts state the rebels as having gone to Honan province. The route to Shantung is still, however, not practicable for the Shantung rebels owing to the Imperialists being on it, and it is supposed as usual very much affected by manœuvres. We did not hear that the rebels were destroyed, so I presume that they had always the roads open to Honan. We shall no doubt see them back in this region some day, and probably in much greater force than on this occasion. The wheat crops are looking well, and the peasants are very busy preparing the other ground for sowing. We have every reason to think we shall see good harvests gathered this season. Rice is now very cheap and grain generally.

We hear that Dr Macgown's services have been engaged by the Chinese Government, to prepare a work on mining and metallurgy. It is satisfactory to find these subjects are attracting their attention.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the first volume of the Returns of Trade at the treaty ports, during 1867. The total value of exports we find compare as follows:—

1864. ....	54,006,600
1865. ....	60,054,634
1866. ....	65,161,807
1867. ....	67,895,713

And the total values of imports:—

1864. ....	41,000,073
1865. ....	61,844,188
1866. ....	74,663,074
1867. ....	69,320,741

for a greater than he. He paid a visit to His Excellency the French Minister at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and we saw him and return as he was leaving the Legation. He is a small man of common but not intelligent features. His dress was unembroidered with any cloak, but looked as if made in one garment from neck to head. The trousers were loose—and the whole made of a sort of reddish brown satin inwrought with a gold scroll. On his head was a tall black cap, about 18 inches high, and terminating atop with a sort of pinched scroll. He was attended by several of the Custom house Yakuza and other officials—but not by the Governor of Kamagawa) and had a guard of Satsuma's soldiers, about 12 or 14 of as scruffy looking fellows as ever we saw carry a rifle—anything but what might have been expected from the description of those that guard Kōbō. We believe that as yet he had not visited the Government House.

Since writing the above we have heard authentically that the name of the Kōbō is Ohara Ijūju. He is the great admiral and has nothing whatever to do with political affairs, and therefore will not take possession of Yokohama.

From Kōbō we have no recent advices of any moment. Whether Nagato, the port on the Coast that was to be opened to foreigners on the 1st April, was so or not we are not perfectly aware. We imagine, however, that the agreement holds good as far as it is concerned, that foreigners will find no difficulty. One vessel recently left Yokohama for that port having on board certain foreign merchants, who, having access to the best information, would hardly have gone thither unless they knew they were permitted to do so by the Treaty.

Yedo is in a nominally quiet state, but really only a few degrees less excited than before. Many daimios have stripped their yashochias of their contents, and selling or carrying off their effects, have left the city, leaving their property completely deserted. They have not all gone to their homes, but some of them are remaining within a reasonable distance of the city, until they see how things turn out.

There is no business doing except from hand to mouth, and it will take a long time to restore things to their old condition, under any circumstances. It may be expected that when they do recover, trade will be on a altogether a better footing than of yore; but the great question has to be solved—will the new advisers of the emperor advance trade more rapidly than the old Tycoon was disposed to do? Yedo merchants say that they will not, and that no man has ever done so much for commerce as did Yoshi nobu, commonly called Stots 'bashi.

The settlement still continues under the protection of the foreign forces, in addition to ordinary Japanese Yakuza. They allow no two sworded men to enter without a pass from the governor of Kamagawa, unless he leaves his sword at the guard house, which few care to do. No sort of discomfort without has been experienced by foreigners. Parties take their usual pleasure excursions without any fear, and so far without molestation.

#### A SINGULAR PROPHECY—AN ENGLISHMAN ON THE THRONE OF FRANCE.

The *Journal de l'Arrondissement du Havre* states that in an old almanac of the year 1799 there appears, under the head *Prophecies of Nostradamus*, the following prediction: "In the course of the approaching century great changes will occur—prodigious revolutions, glorious victories, terrible misfortunes. At the approach of 1860, the throne, after having been occupied by an Englishman, will be overthrown. This will be the epoch of the republic." It appears that the celebrated astrologer who penned the above prediction has read the stars right, at least if the story related may be depended upon.

It is stated that on the 24th of February, Colonel Wells, an English officer, who, with his family, had apartments in the Hotel Mourier, in the neighbourhood of the Tuilleries, who was recovering from a severe attack of brain fever, was violently excited by the shouts of the people and the noise of the musketry. His reason, which was not as yet firmly re-established, was not proof against a commotion so violent. Taking advantage, therefore, of the momentary absence of the persons who had been intrusted to watch him, he hastily arrayed himself in his scarlet uniform, and sword in hand, descended the staircase and rushed into the street, in the very midst of the combatants. "The English officer," says the French writer, "attracted in his scarlet uniform, himself of commanding height, with a martial and inspired air, attracted general attention. He placed himself at the head of the advancing multitude, and encouraged them with voice and gesture. His enthusiasm excited to delirium by the smell of powder blinded him to all obstacles. He was one of the first to penetrate into the palace, and he found himself at length in throne-room, a few hours after the departure of Louis Philippe." The conclusion of this violent over-excitement was, that an extraordinary resolution completely subdued the power of the convalescent. A mortal pallor overspread his visage, his limbs failed him, his sword fell from his hand, and he fell high overpowered with faintness, when by a last effort he contrived to reach the door. Thereupon he mounted the steps, and fell almost fainting on the royal seat. Like Charles X., like Louis Philippe, the last king of France, Col. Wells, the last occupant of the throne of France, was compelled to return to England by the anxiety of his family. He was sent over to his native land in charge of an English physician who resided at Havre.

An instance of Chinese hospitality is thus related by the *Wood's Point Times* (Victoria):—A ball and supper were given last week at Jericho, at Park and Co., to about sixty Europeans. Drunks, fowls, ham, jellies, tarts, custards—all the luxuries which the district could produce—were supplied in great abundance, and in a style not to be surpassed by any of the best hotels in the district. The Celestials did not themselves sit down to eat, but waited upon the guests with an amount of hospitality and attention not practised or unpractised by Europeans. After the banquet was over the party, amongst whom there was a considerable sprinkling of the fair sex, commenced to dance to the inspiring music of the bigpipes. The Chinese did not dance, but seemed to enjoy themselves heartily by looking at those who did, and the amusement was kept up till daylight did appear. This shows a much happier state of things than hunting China, piecemeal.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co. Hongkong, February 21, 1868.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. W. C. VAN OORDT in our firm ceased on the 1st January, 1868.

W. C. VAN OORDT & Co. Hongkong, November 19, 1867.

Have this day established myself as a General Commission Merchant under the style or firm of VAN OORDT & Co.

(sd) W. C. VAN OORDT. Hongkong, October 24, 1867.

JOHN ODELL. Fochow, April 13, 1868.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

SHOCKING MURDER AT TONDODEREN.—A most atrocious murder was committed at Tondoderen on Monday night, March 2. It seems that for some time past a weaver of the *ka*, named Miles Wetherall, had been paying his addresses to a servant maid living at the parsonage (the Rev. Mr. Plows), and in consequence of his visits the girl had been discharged, and went back to York, where her parents lived. On Saturday and Sunday, he went to York on a visit to her.

On returning on Monday he seems to have resolved on taking fearful vengeance upon her master and mistress, and upon the housemaid, who was supposed to have told of his visits to her fellow servant. About half past ten P.M., Mr. Plows, who was preparing to retire to his bedroom, heard a noise at the back door. He went out by the hall door and proceeded to the back of the house, where he saw Wetherall with a hatchet in his hand. Wetherall snatched a pistol at Mr. Plows, but it missed fire and he then attacked the reverend gentleman with the hatchet, but Mr. Plows closing with him they went backwards stragglng into the lobby of the house, through the back door. The noise alarmed the servants, and the housemaid, cook, and nurse came to see what was the matter. Some of these seized Wetherall by the hair and clothes to hold him back. Mr. Plows ultimately escaped by the front hall door, but not until he had received some severe wounds on the head and forehead, and one of his ears also was torn from top to bottom. The housemaid sought shelter in the dining-room, and for a time kept the murderer at bay by placing her back against the door. Wetherall, however, managed to get his right arm through the door, and discharged a pistol at her, shooting her dead. He next went into the kitchen, armed himself with a poker, and proceeded upstairs to a bedroom in which Mrs. Plows was lying, and where she had recently given birth to a child. The nurse told him he could not go there, but he told her not to mind, as he had finished those below and forced his way past her. Stripping down the bed clothes, he fired at Mrs. Plows, but the ball did not take effect. He next attacked her savagely with the poker, inflicting some severe scalp wounds, breaking her nose, and otherwise injuring her. While in the act of striking another blow at her he was arrested by a man named Stanfield, the church organist, who had seen Mr. Plows, and who was accompanied by two other men. These men he was removed and given over to the police. It appears that he was armed with three pistols and a hatchet when he went to the house. He behaved with remarkable coolness in custody, remarking, "I have done it—I meant to do it, and am only sorry the d—d pistol (that aimed at Mr. Plows) did not go off better." The lobby of the house was marked with blood like a slaughter-house. The housemaid was found dead behind the dining room door. Mr. and Mrs. Plows are lying in a precarious state.

#### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. RICHARD B. PARK in our Firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1868.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co. Hongkong, April 16, 1868.

30 Jun

#### NOTICE.

WE authorize Mr. CLAUS BUDDE to sign our Firm from this date.

DREYER & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

#### NOTICE.

W. THOMAS PYKE has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

BIRLEY & Co. Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

#### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. FERGUSON in our Firm ceased on the 1st day of November, 1866.

A. FERGUSON & Co. Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

#### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. D. MINTZEL in our Firm, ceased on the 31st day of December, 1867.

A. FERGUSON & Co. Hongkong, January 3, 1868.

#### NOTICE.

MR. JAMES BELLINGTON COUGHTRE is authorized to sign our Firm per præcution from this date.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, April 1, 1868.

#### NOTICE.

Y. B. BELLINGTON COUGHTRE in our Firm per præcution from this date.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, April 1, 1868.

#### NOTICE.

MR. JOHN HOW CHEVERTON is authorized to sign our Firm per præcution.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co. Hongkong, February 21, 1868.

#### NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. W. C. VAN OORDT in our firm ceased on the 1st January, 1868.

W. C. VAN OORDT & Co. Hongkong, November 19, 1867.

#### NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a General Commission Merchant under the style or firm of JOHN ODELL & Co.

(sd) JOHN ODELL. Fochow, April 13, 1868.

#### NOTICES OF FIRMS.

##### NOTICE.

AS my Engagement comes in May next, all outstanding Accounts for the past Two Years must be sent in immediately for payment.

MARY HASTELow RANDLE, Superintendent, Diocesan School, Hongkong, January 2, 1868. 16my

##### NOTICE.

M. R. SIDNEY DEACON is authorized to sign our Firm per præcution from this date.

DEACON & Co. Canton, February 1, 1868.

##### NOTICE.

M. R. J. MURRAY FORBES is authorized to sign our Firm per præcution from this date.

RUSSELL & Co. China, February 15, 1868.

##### NOTICE.

M. R. WALTER LAIDLAW is authorized to sign our Firm per præcution until further notice.

H. D. BROWN & Co. Amoy, April 3, 1868. 7my

##### NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this Port as a General Stoicks-keeper and Commis- Agent. JAMES EDWARDS. 89, Yokohama, March 19, 1868.

##### NOTICE.

M. R. RYUKE HOLME has been admitted a partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co. Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

##### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. R. ELDRED HALTON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. JAMES PENDER DUNCAN was admitted a Partner on the 1st July.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, January 11, 1868. 1-a-w

##### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. R. ELDRED HALTON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. JAMES PENDER DUNCAN was admitted a Partner on the 1st July.

H. J. DRING, Marine Surveyor. Fochow, August 1, 1867.

##### NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto carried on by H. J. DRING, Esq. at Fochow will be conducted by the undersigned.

J. C. SAUNDERS, Chap Min, Pagoda Anchorage, Fochow. Fochow, August 1, 1867.

##### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. R. ELDRED HALTON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. JAMES PENDER DUNCAN was admitted a Partner on the 1st July.

H. J. DRING, Marine Surveyor. Fochow, August 1, 1867.

##### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. FERGUSON in our Firm ceased on the 1st day of November, 1866.

A. FERGUSON & Co. Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

##### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. D. MINTZEL in our Firm, ceased on the 31st day of December, 1867.

A. FERGUSON & Co. Hongkong, January 3, 1868.

##### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. D. MINTZEL in our Firm, ceased on the 31st day of December, 1867.

A. FERGUSON & Co. Hongkong, January 3, 1868.

##### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. D. MINTZEL in our Firm, ceased on the 31st day of December, 1867.

A. FERGUSON & Co. Hongkong, January 3, 1868.

##### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. D. MINTZEL in our Firm, ceased on the 31st day of December, 1867.

A. FERGUSON & Co. Hongkong, January 3, 1868.

##### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. D. MINTZEL in our Firm, ceased on the 31st day of December, 1867.

A. FERGUSON & Co. Hongkong, January 3, 1868.

##### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. D. MINTZEL in our Firm, ceased on the 31st day of December, 1867.

A. FERGUSON & Co. Hongkong, January 3, 1868.

##### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. D. MINTZEL in our Firm, ceased on the 31st day of December, 1867.

A. FERGUSON & Co. Hongkong, January 3, 1868.

##### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. D. MINTZEL in our Firm, ceased on the 31st day of

## Miscellaneous.

RY, CHOLERA, FEVER,  
AGUE, ETC.

## CHLORODYNE.

LLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE  
a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery,  
etc.

LLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE  
General Board of Health, London,  
in Cholera.—"So strongly are we  
convinced of the value of this remedy, that  
we heartily urge the necessity of adopting  
it." From A. Montgomery, Esq., late  
Consul, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a  
remedy for Neuralgia, Asthma, and  
Cough. I fairly owe my restoration to  
several months' severe suffering, and  
medicines had failed."

LLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE  
one genuine without the words 'Dr.  
Chlorodyne' on the Government  
medical testimony accepted.  
"Gold Manufacture, J. T. Davy,  
Boulevard, Street, Bloomsbury, London,  
which enables the proprietors to  
it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1d.  
and 1s. 6d."

LLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE  
or Sir W. Page Wood, stated  
that Dr. J. Calle, physician, was  
Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the  
defendant Freeman was deliberately  
he repeated to say it had been  
The Times, July 13, 1864.

LLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE  
Medical Times, Jan. 12, 1862.—"It  
is by orthodox medical practitioners,  
and not by thus singularly popular  
a went and fill a place."

LLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE  
most certain remedy in Coughs,  
Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheuma-  
tism, &c. Scott, Thompson & Co., W.  
Clive street, New Market, Hill  
Street, West & Co., Bombay; Knight  
Times Office, Hongkong; Masters  
Import, 23, Great Russell Street.

erved by any piracy, imitation, or  
the word 'CHLORODYNE' is signed  
by Dr. Browne for his wonderful  
success of which has given rise  
to a went and fill a place."

OCK, BIBBY & CO.,  
AND COULDRELLS, LIVERPOOL.

Spun and made by Machinery,  
Steel and Iron Wire, for Ships  
Bolt Rope, of best Russian and  
Engineers, and Naval Stores,  
be forwarded regularly, at request.

1s.

MOIR & SON,  
ABERDEEN,  
following ARTICLES of the first  
quality—  
Sauces, Mustard, Ketchup, Tart  
Alfalfa Jell, Raspberry Vinegar,  
Extracts, Carrots, Potted Meats  
Lobsters, Orange, Marmalade,  
soups, &c.,  
would particularly recommend  
ABERDEEN SAUCE,  
And  
ABERDEEN PICKLE."

ERIC ALGAR,  
SILVERWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
1, Lane, Lombard Street  
LONDON.

al Press supplied with  
Books, Type, Ink, Presses,  
Correspondents' Letters,  
Circulars & Notices.

erican Goods London Terms.

TISSUE TO SHIPPERS.

NEWSPAPERS received at this  
regularly for the inspection  
and verification.

ON JOURNAL contains Original  
Novels by the first Authors of  
the Tales, Poems, Educational, and  
Descriptions of the most Remarkable  
World—Thousands of useful Receipts  
Records of Scientific Inventions and  
Inventions embracing all the principal  
published, of Public Accounts—  
Migration—Health—Military, Naval,  
Affairs—Valuable General Statistics—  
Articles of Literary and Historical  
value of passing events—Witty and  
Anecdotes. A voluminous per-  
formance upon every imaginable topic.

ON JOURNAL, the best, cheapest  
and most beautifully illustrated Publ-  
lished, having a Greater Circulation than  
any periodical in the world.

ON JOURNAL is issued in Weekly  
One Penny.

ON JOURNAL in Monthly, Paris

ON JOURNAL Half-yearly, Vo-  
lume Shillings and Sixpence.

ON JOURNAL Volumes 1. to 46  
ready, bound in cloth.

ON JOURNAL may be had in the

ON JOURNAL Parts and Volumes  
in print.

ON JOURNAL Office, 232, Strand

RAL BROTHERS,  
ANTS & ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN,  
11, PICCADILLY, LONDON,  
AND  
SA STREET, INVERNESS, N.B.

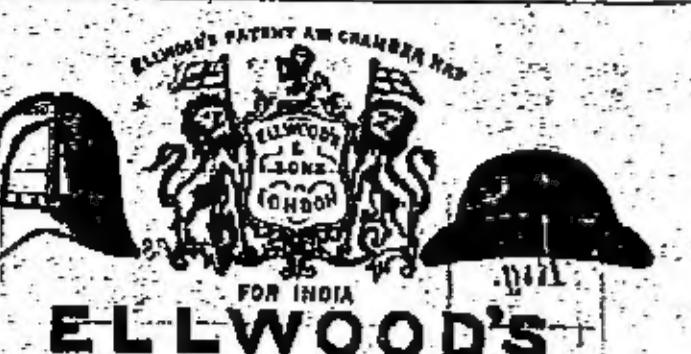
pecial attention to the selecting and pack-  
ing of every  
connection with their branch of trade,  
to the different Presidents through-  
forwarded on application by

CHARCOAL IRON WIRE  
STAR BRAND."

TO BE HAD ONLY OF  
ZMANN AND ROCHUSSON,

23, ARCHURCH LANE,  
London.

## Miscellaneous.



ELLWOOD'S  
AIR-CHAMBER HAT FOR INDIA

LIGHT AS PAPER—SOFT AS TURBAN  
DURABLE, AND COMFORTABLE.

Price Medals—1859 and 1866 Exhibitions.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS,

Every description manufactured at the Works of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,  
GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, S.E., LONDON.

Helmet Contractors to the London Police Force.

Army Helmets and Caps with latest

improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all

respectable Traders and Stoolekeepers.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets

genuine, unless bearing "ELLWOOD &

SONS'" name.

\* Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully

shipped.

1s.

## Miscellaneous.

## IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN GALVANISED IRON.

## GALVANISED IRON,

JONES'S  
"STAFFORDSHIRE" IRON, "CAMELEON-  
PARD, AND PALM TREE."

For the above well-known brands of—

Apply to the

WOLVERHAMPTON CORRUGATED IRON  
COMPANY,

WOLVERHAMPTON,  
Church Lane, Wolverhampton,  
England.

## SARSAPARILLA.

SCOPULA, Extracts of the Root, Balsam, Gla-  
cious, Aromatic, Sarsaparilla, Spots, Gout,  
Rheumatic, Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all  
Skin Diseases are removed or alleviated by taking

WATTS'S  
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to  
the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates  
the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solu-  
tion being a concentrated and prepared by  
steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those  
medicines generally sold as Sarsaparilla.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly  
recommended by the Medical Profession.

1s. Sold in bottles at 1s., 6d. and 10s. 6d. each.

Manufacturing Agents, Cox, Gould & Co.,  
Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—H. Scott, Thos. & Co.,  
Bomby—Treasurer & Co., Madras—Barrie & Co.,  
Umballa—Peake, Allen & Co., Hongkong—Messrs  
Watson & Co.

52

1s.

W. M. MAYER, F.R.G.S., H. M. C. S.,  
N. B. DENNYS, LATE H. M. C. S.,  
AND CHAS. KING, LIEUT. R. M. A.

HONGKONG : CHARLES A. SAINT. (late A.  
Shortrede & Co.)

LONDON : N. TRUBNER & CO.

—

Price, 5s, leather half bound.

SOLID MAHOGANY  
FURNITURE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES

## HEAL &amp; SON

are manufacturing, especially for use in ex-  
treme climates, Bed-Room Furniture,  
which is entirely free from Veneer.

## IRON &amp; BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock  
consists of 2,000 Bedsteads.

## HEAL &amp; SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS

The Patent is for preventing the from  
falling into a mass, and is especially  
suited for warm climates.

## ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,  
of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture,  
sent Free to every part of the World to  
which there is Post Free.

1s.

Remittances and orders must be made payable  
to London.

HEAL & SON, LTD.,  
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM  
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,  
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD,  
LONDON, W.

—

1s.

Remittances and orders must be made payable  
to London.

W. M. MAYER, F.R.G.S., H. M. C. S.,  
N. B. DENNYS, LATE H. M. C. S.,  
AND CHAS. KING, LIEUT. R. M. A.

HONGKONG : CHARLES A. SAINT (late A.  
Shortrede & Co.)

LONDON : N. TRUBNER & CO.

—

Price, 5s, leather half bound.

## Opinions of the Press.

(Singapore Free Press, May 9.)

We referred briefly, several days ago, to

a new work published by Messrs. A. Shortrede & Co., of Hongkong, entitled "The Treaty Ports of China and Japan." But it

would be utterly impossible, in a condensed

notice of such a work, to give an ade-  
quate idea of its contents. The historical

events of interest since the foundation of

the settlement of Hongkong, are perhaps

too much condensed into a general sum-  
mary; but the most important feature in the

composition of the society of the present

colony, is detailed at greater length.

When we come to consider that the book

before us makes no pretensions to be a history,

but merely a guide book, we cannot

hesitate to pronounce it at once the most

complete work of its kind ever issued. The

Appendix may be termed the China Brad-  
shaw, and the text teems with interesting

—historical, botanical, and descriptive.

The maps and plans are useful illus-  
trations of the geographical position of the

treaty ports, and a valuable assistance both

to travellers and residents.

From the Englishman (Calcutta) of June 8.—

"The celebrated volumes of the French

Abbé Huo on China, and Sir Kutherford

Alcock's account of Japan, are, no

doubt, works of a far higher class

and more extensive scope than the one

now before us; but for practical utility,

and for all purposes of locomotion, trading

and residence in any of the places coming within

its compass, the 'Treaty Ports of China and

Japan,' by Messrs. Mayra, Denys and

King, far surpasses them. It is difficult to

know under what class of books to place it,

for it contains a mixture of history, topo-

graphy, hygiene, Murray's Hand-book and

Bradshaw's Guide, all as complete and

excellent in their own line as could be

expected; and though, perhaps, the book will

not prove attractive to students, it is cal-

culated to give a more intimate knowledge

of the towns it describes, aided by the ex-

cellent maps which accompany it—the

work in itself, will effect the desired object.

He also recommends his Prize Medal Honey

Soup, the only original and genuine, Plate Rouge

Soup, the only article necessary to produce a

strong and brilliant polish.

—

